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Gifford, T. Franklin.

Development and growth of the teeth... 1907.

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CHARTS

Supplementing S. E. A. Pamphlet No. 3.

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ON PLATE PAPER 11¼x14 INCHES

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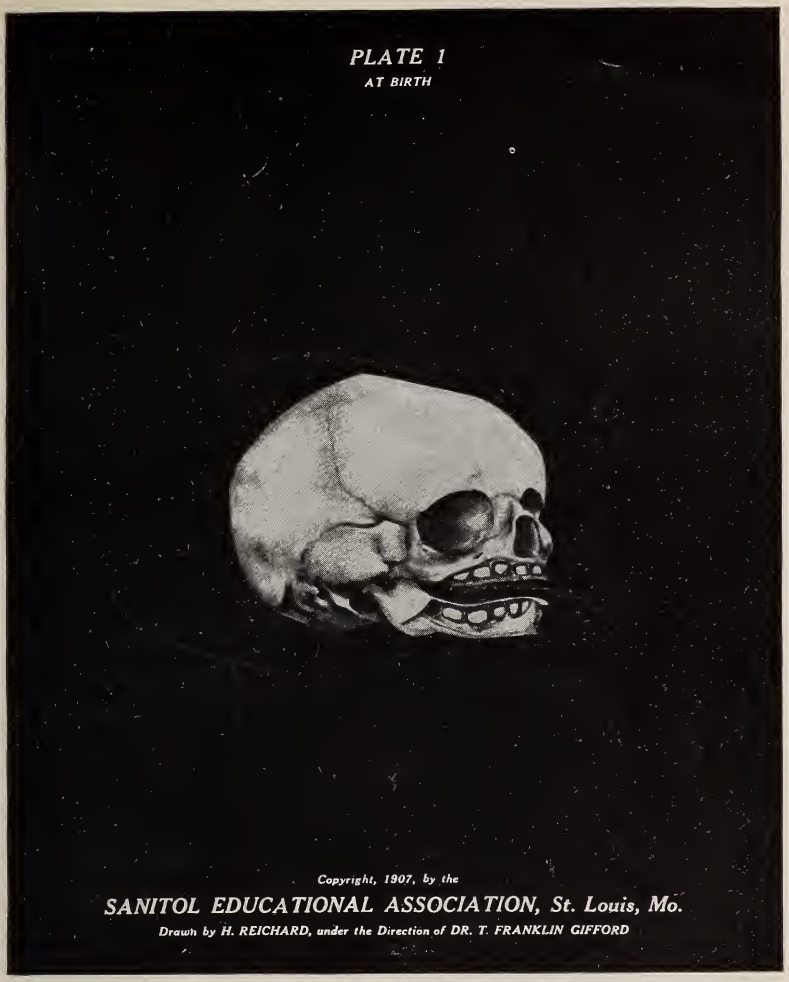
PLATE 1
AT BIRTH
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Drawn by H. REICHARD, under the Direction of DR. T. FRANKLIN GIFFORD

THIS chart shows the progress of the formation of the first teeth, which are hidden in the maxillary (or jaw) bones of a child at birth. If you note this chart closely, you will find the entire crown of the central incisors formed, three-quarters of the crown of the lateral incisors, about one-half of the crown of the cuspids and about one-quarter of the crown of the first and second molars. At this time, although not visible, just the cusp or the biting surfaces of the six-year molars are formed.

PLATE 2
10 MONTHS
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THIS chart shows the position and how far the first teeth are developed when the child is ten months old. At this age the two central incisors have made their appearance through the gums, and are almost in position, the tip of the root not yet being fully formed. The lateral incisors are about three-quarters through, which means only three-quarters of the root developed. At this age, although not visible, just the tip of the central incisors of the second teeth are starting to form, which is so faint that it appears only as a line. By noting this chart closely, we find that the crowns of all the first teeth are about completed, and the roots are just starting to form on the cuspids and the molars, also that the cusp, or the biting surface of the sixth year molars, the first permanent tooth is formed.

PLATE 3
1 YEAR
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THIS shows all of the central and lateral incisor teeth in position with roots completely formed. The first molar is just making its appearance through the bone, and the cuspids and second molars are ready to appear. This chart shows the roots of the first molars partly formed and the roots of the cuspids and second molars just starting to form. At this age the crown of the first permanent teeth, or six-year molars, are about one-quarter formed.

PLATE 4
2 YEARS
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THIS plate shows the condition of the teeth at the age of two years, with the centrals, laterals, cuspids and first molars in position, the second molar partly through and the crown of the six-year molars formed and beginning to look like a tooth.

PLATE 5
2 1-2 YEARS
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THIS shows the position of the teeth and the conditions which exist at two and one-half years of age. All the first teeth are formed and in position, and the crown of the six-year molar is partly developed. The tips of the crowns of the incisor and cuspid teeth of the second set are starting to form. At this age every child should be placed under the care of the family dentist. Up to this age the mother or nurse should clean the child's mouth and teeth five times a day. It would be very difficult to attempt to use even a small brush, therefore, a piece of cloth should be wrapped around the finger, and with a little powder or paste and occasionally a cooling and soothing antiseptic mouth wash, cleanse the teeth and gums, so as to relieve any congestion which is likely to exist during this time. At this age the mother should teach the child to use a small tooth brush regularly.

PLATE 6
5 1-2 YEARS
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SHOWING the condition and position of the teeth of a child at the age of five and one-half years. The child has lost the two first incisor teeth and is receiving the incisor teeth of the second set, also the six-year molar, which is the first permanent tooth, is being received back of all the first teeth and it is very near in position. At this time the crowns of the cuspid and bicuspid teeth of the second set are being formed and absorption is starting in the roots of the first teeth. The crown of the twelve-year molar, which is the second molar of the second set, is here shown starting to form. This chart pictures how the jaw enlarges to receive these teeth. Back of the six-year molar, which is the permanent tooth, you will note the same amount of space back of it as previously, at the time the child received the six-year molar.

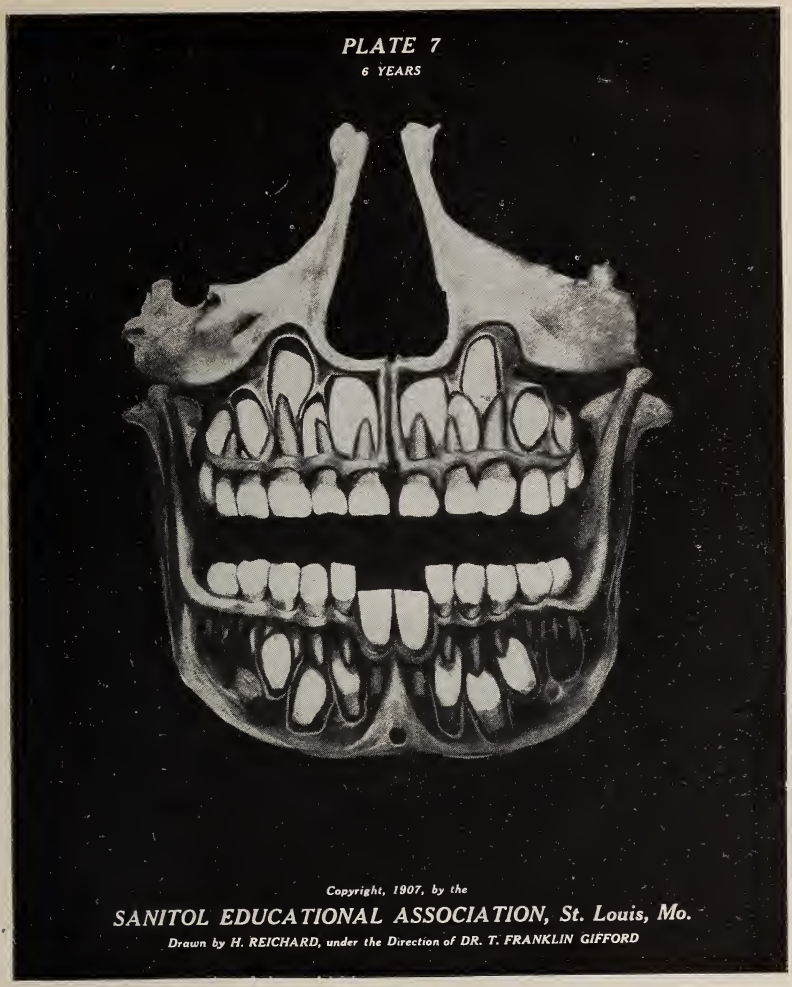
PLATE 7
6 YEARS
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ILLUSTRATING the condition and position of the teeth of a child at the age of six years. This shows the position of the first teeth and the gradual absorption, which is taking place in the roots of the first teeth. We have the permanent lower incisor teeth almost in position, with the roots three-quarters formed. The upper incisors are about ready to make their appearance, as are also the lateral incisors. The crown of the cuspid teeth are partly formed. The two bicuspids are starting to form, about a quarter of the crown being complete. This being the front view the position of the bicuspids and molars cannot be seen to good advantage.

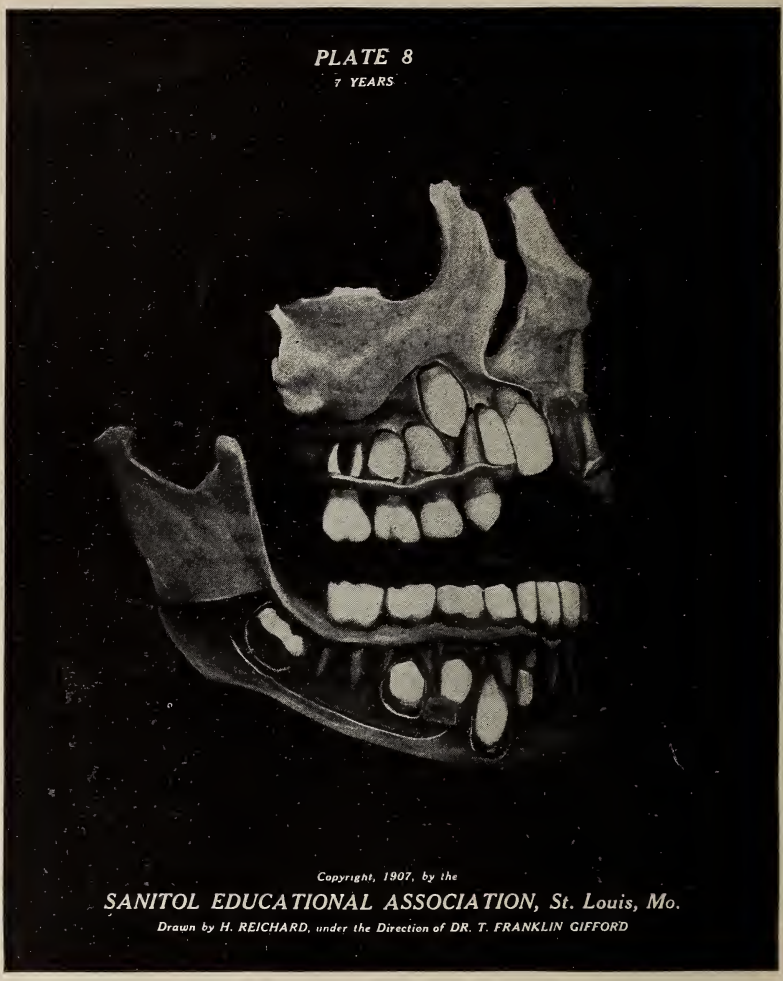
PLATE 8
7 YEARS
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THIS shows the side view and the condition and the position of the teeth at the age of seven years. The upper incisors are about making their appearance. The lower incisors are in position. The lateral incisors are about to appear. The crowns of the cuspid and two bicuspid teeth are nearly formed, absorption has taken place in the ends of the roots of the first molars. The crowns of the twelve-year molars should be about one-quarter formed. A point well to remember is that the child has no bicuspids in the first set of teeth, but has bicuspids with the second set of teeth. The bicuspids take the position of the first baby molars.

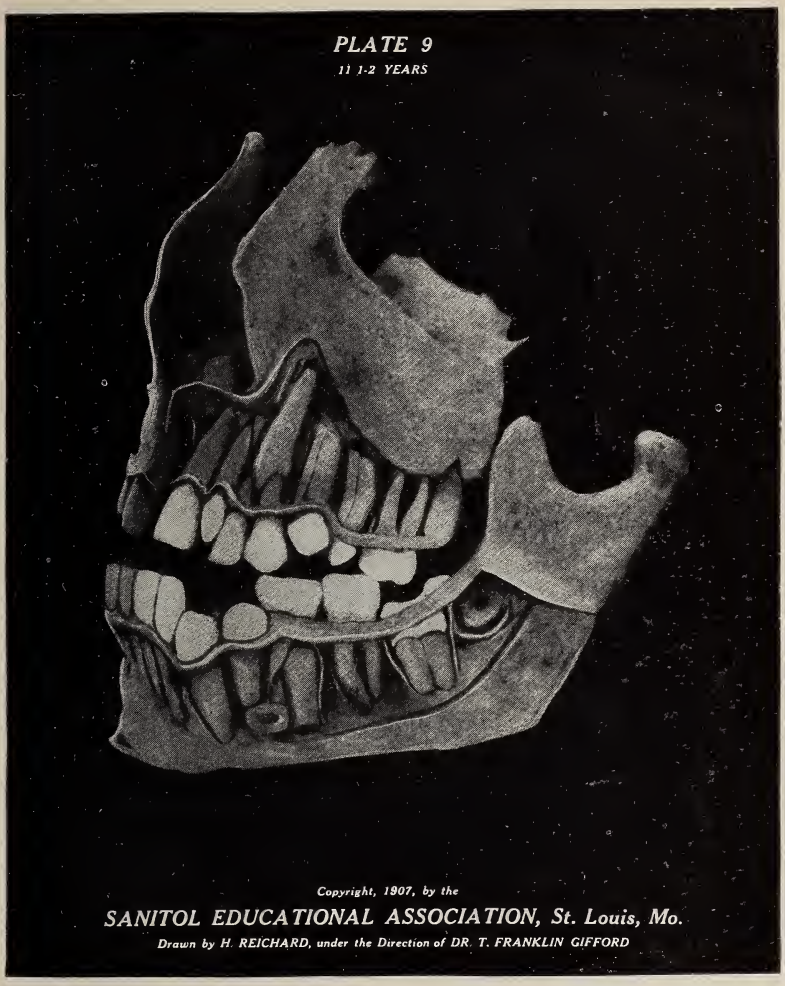
PLATE 9
11 1-2 YEARS
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A SIDE view of the position of the teeth at the age of eleven and one-half years. This chart shows the central and lateral incisor teeth in position. The cuspid teeth are about making their appearance, the bicuspids are almost in position. The second bicuspids in the lower jaw are about ready to push the second molars of the first set out of the way. The twelve-year molars are ready to make their appearance, and the crown of the third molars, or what are termed the wisdom teeth, is just starting to form. At this age there is often many a valuable school hour lost by the child on account of toothache resulting from the neglected conditions which exist. We often find decayed roots and teeth entirely broken down, abscesses, sometimes called gunboils, and from these little pieces of roots irritation results, which causes the child a great deal of unnecessary suffering. Children at this age often form a habit of bolting their food, which, swallowed and taken into the stomach, is bound to react sooner or later with stomach disorder and impoverished condition, which is sure to cause the child years of continual suffering. Children form the habit of rushing in to their meals and do not take time to observe the rules of thorough mastication. From statistics compiled it is proven that the average American at the age of thirty-five is a sufferer from stomach derangements, due entirely to the fact of improper mastication.

PLATE 10
13 YEARS
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THE condition of the child's mouth and the position of the teeth at the age of thirteen. At this period all of the second teeth are received, excepting the third molars, so-called wisdom teeth, the crown of which is about one-quarter formed. Continually during the past years, the child should be under the guiding eye of the dentist and until fourteen years of age should go or be taken to the dentist every three months; after that every six months. The second teeth should be guarded and cleaned at least five times a day—on arising, after each meal, and just before retiring—with a good, finely prepared antiseptic tooth powder or paste and properly shaped tooth brush, so arranged that one can clean all parts of the teeth. In connection with these preparations a good healing antiseptic mouth wash should be used when inflammation exists.

PLATE 11
ADULT
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ILLUSTRATING the position of all the second teeth after the third molar or the wisdom tooth has been received, which appears between the age of eighteen to twenty-five years. This chart shows the canals in the teeth and the position of the pulp, which is commonly, but wrongly, called the nerve. It is called pulp, because a pulp is a bundle of blood vessels and nerves. This chart also shows the inferior dental canal, in which is enclosed the inferior dental nerve, blood vessel and artery, which supplies the inferior teeth.

PLATE 12
OLD-AGE
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ILLUSTRATING the appearance of the maxillary bones at old age. There are young people, not out of their twenties, who have this very appearance of the mouth, and it would be very difficult to state the time when this condition would be expected, for some, well into the eighties, who have observed the rules of oral hygiene, have every tooth in their mouth. Artificial teeth are a disgrace, yet they are a great blessing to to people who have lost their teeth through ignorance of oral hygiene, so that they can masticate their food, and enjoy the physiological pleasures that nature can afford. Some people lose their teeth from becoming loose and dropping out, without any cavities. This condition is generally found in an individual who is not a close observer of the rules of oral hygiene. Some people have an accumulation of tartar, which is a deposit of lime salts from saliva. This is one of the reasons that a person should go every six months to their dentist, even if they have no cavities, for, having this accumulation of tartar, it should be removed to prevent the recession of gums.